

Wm L. Mather

VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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TUESDAY, April 4, 1797.

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C A S S E L, January 3.

The hopes of peace which we have hitherto cherished, will certainly be accomplished in the course of this new year. The modification of the condition between the belligerent powers, appears only to depend at present upon the fate of Mantua. A more distant but not less important influence upon peace is the change of government in Russia. Paul I. has not only refused to accede to the treaty concluded by his mother with Austria and England, but has entirely rejected it.

Through the same channel we learn, that the Emperor has signified to the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the Princes of the circle of Suabia, that they will be paid for the supplies of provisions with which they are obliged to furnish the Austrian army, after the termination of the war. Should Mantua be relieved, field marshal Wurmser will be appointed president of the aulic council of war.

I N S P R U K (TYROL,) Jan. 4.

His excellency count de Lehrbach arrived here yesterday on his return from the frontiers of Italy. At the same time we have received the following news:

Gen. Wurmser has lately proved, in the most glorious manner, that he may be ranked in the number of the worthy warriors of the Austrian monarchy. Towards the end of last month the greatest part of the French army, having received numerous reinforcements, advanced behind the Lake de Gardo towards Salo, with a view to penetrate by that rout into the country of Judicary.

This corps was estimated 37,000 strong. General Wurmser had scarcely observed this movement of the French, but he resolved upon a sortie: and so completely effected it on the 29th of December, that the enemy lost 4000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. This glorious enterprise so alarmed the French corps on their way to Salo, that they precipitately retreated as far as Peschiera; after which our army made a motion and advanced a little.

January 6.

The Imperial troops in Italy now occupy the same position they did at the brilliant rout of last Nov. They then were obliged to force their way, and their march was marked with the bloody battles of Cagliano, Rivoli, Bassano, and Montebello, all of which were as many victories gloriously acquired. They have now nearly got to the same point they had formerly arrived at with great slaughter, without striking a blow.

The important post of Rivoli is actually in our power. Gen. Quasdonovich has his head quarters at Caldiero, a place distant but one post situation from Verona. A corps of Austrians have passed the Adige lower down, with a view of disturbing the flank of the French army, and to attempt an immediate communication with gen. Wurmser.

S T R A S B U R G, Jan. 13.

Capitulation of the fortress of Kehl proposed by the general of division Desaix, commander in chief of the fort, to general Latour, commanding the Austrian troops.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate Kehl to-day and to-morrow.—Granted.

II. They will give up possession to the Austrians to-morrow, 21 Nivôse (January 10) at four P. M. precisely.—Answer, Austrian troops shall to-morrow, the 10th of January, take possession of the fort of Kehl, and of every thing which the troops shall have left there.

III. From that moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt and the burying-place, and shall place their advanced posts at the nearest barrier

—Answer, The redoubt, burying-place, and barrier leading to the fort, shall be immediately given up.

IV. The French troops shall occupy the other side of the barrier till to-morrow 4 P. M.—Answer. Granted.

V. On each side shall be given up an officer of the Etat-Major as an hostage, who shall remain until the present capitulation shall be executed. They shall then be exchanged.—Answer. Granted. They shall be exchanged as soon as the Austrian troops take possession of the fort.

At three quarters past 3 P. M. the remainder of the troops had filed off. Every thing was carried off, even the palisades, and the Austrian balls. The bridge of boats was carried to the left bank, and there is no longer any communication with the other side.

H A M B U R G, Jan. 20.

Mr. de Suotchin, Russian charge d'affaires, has lately delivered to our senate, on behalf of the present Emperor, an official declaration, which was as follows:

"Although, under the present circumstances, the Emperor, my august sovereign, does not think proper to carry into effect a resolution of the late Empress, to march troops to the assistance of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, yet his Imperial Majesty remains faithfully attached to all the engagements contracted by the late Empress, with respect to the present war, and is firmly resolved to maintain them in their most perfect integrity. It is from these considerations, and the lively interest he takes in the prosperity and happiness of the Germanic body, that he exhorts all the states and members of the empire, to unite their efforts with those of his Imperial Majesty, by fulfilling the constitutional duty they owe to the supreme chief of the empire, as on this alone depends the prosperity and well-being of the empire."

A declaration of the same tenor has been delivered to the directors of the circle of the Upper Rhine by Mr. Waukeffovich, Russian Charge d'Affaires at Frankfurt.

L O N D O N, January 22.

We yesterday received letters from Dublin of the 17th. At Cork, Waterford and Limerick, all apprehension of invasion had subsided, and the troops were ordered to their former quarters.

Several thousand stand of arms were last week embarked at Liverpool, for Ireland.

February 3.

REPLY OF THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

To the proposal of the court of Berlin for maintaining the neutrality of the north of Germany.

An official note, transmitted by M. the marquis Lucchesina to the minister of his imperial majesty, states it to be "the intention of the court of Berlin to obtain from his imperial majesty his approbation of measures adopted for the security of that part of Germany by means of an armed neutrality; announcing to him, at the same time, what the security of these countries was the motive in which the measures referred to had originated."

The following is the substance of the reply made to this note by the court of Vienna:

"His imperial majesty, as supreme head of the empire, cannot doubt that the states are obliged to concur in a war, rendered necessary from the pressure of circumstances, and formerly declared, with all the force, for the common defence. This obligation is derived from the principle of individual and general security, which is the most sacred and the most essential basis of every constitution. It is a particular manner blended with the substance of the Germanic constitution, and is recognized by several of its laws in the most positive terms.

"Such is the result dictated by the spirit of our constitution, which subjects all the respective states, and all the means of defence, to the general control of the sovereign power of the Germanic empire—Such is the result of the oath of fealty, which the electors, princes and states of the empire, in order to strengthen the social bond, take in their capacity of vassals, by which they swear actively to concur in every step which can tend to the honor, to the advantage, and to the prosperity of his imperial majesty and of the empire, and which, by consequence, imposes upon them an obligation to second with all their might the measures adopted by the chief and the states of the empire, to avert the danger which threatens them with total destruction.

"His imperial majesty feels with pain that the appearances of the war by no means answer the expectation which he has been led to entertain; but in considering the fundamental laws of every well organized constitution, and the principles recognized in the most positive terms in the laws of the empire, full of anxiety for the good of the country, his majesty cannot refrain from manifesting a desire, that the corps, assembled at a crisis the most alarming, and the most dangerous, may be employed rather in aiding a most just defence, by opposing the common enemy, than in stopping an invasion still at a distance, and of which we apprehend only the possibility.

"These measures of security, considered in themselves, do not appear to be contrary to the basis and the spirit of the constitution, provided that the arrangements for the safety and the particular defence of the north of Germany are not founded upon illegal suppositions, and provided they are not employed to sanction the unconstitutional pretext of freeing them from the obligations binding upon them by the register of the resolutions of the empire, decreed for the purpose of the general security of Germany.

"If his imperial majesty on the present occasion, were to grant to this measure of security, as it is termed in the circular letter of the Prussian minister, in the letters of convocation, and in the declarations of the plenipotentiaries of the king, an unlimited approbation, all who shall compare it with the tenor of the decree of ratification of the 29th of July 1795, would accuse him of adopting contradictory measures and of making an arbitrary use of his power, as head of the empire, since the laws renewed in the present war forbid the states to separate on any occasion, from the general association, and any armament under the title of an armed neutrality, during the continuance of a war of the empire, and interdict them, in the most positive manner, from arbitrarily renouncing obligations formerly imposed upon them for the common defence.

"His imperial majesty, in virtue of the sacred duties imposed upon him by his high office, as supreme head of the empire, on the other hand, being called upon to defend the rights of the Germanic constitution against every step and every principle incompatible with their safety, to preserve to the empire, and to every particular state, its immunities entire, and to guard them against the prejudices which may arise from these measures, will be disposed, in the mean time, to grant them his approbation, if they are confined to the legal defence of the countries, and if they do not depart from the principles, the forms and the obligations, prescribed by the laws of the constitution."

The following is the last note which Lord Malmesbury received.

The undersigned minister of foreign affairs, is charged by the Executive Directory, to answer to Lord Malmesbury's two notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S.) that the Executive Directory will not listen to any proposals, contrary to the laws and to the treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of the advice of the court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive to the negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless, the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied him, and to quit as expeditiously as possible, the territory of the Republic—The undersigned declares moreover in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British cabinet is desirous of peace, the Executive Directory is ready to

follow the negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present note by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

[Signed]

Ch. DELACROIX.

Paris, 29th Frimaire, [19th December] 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

[D.]

Lord Malmesbury hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the minister for foreign affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris tomorrow, and demands in consequence the necessary passport, for himself and his suite.

He requests the minister for foreign affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, Lord Malmesbury, accompanied by Mr. Ellis, arrived at the Secretary of State's office in Downing-street, and immediately had an audience of Lord Grenville, who was waiting to receive them. In the evening they had a conference with Mr. Pitt. His lordship landed only yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at Dover, having been detained at Calais since Saturday afternoon, by tempestuous weather. On his way from Paris, the people every where testified the utmost regret at his lordship's departure, imprecating those whose ambition and neglect has so abruptly broken off the negotiation for peace.

NEW YORK, March 23.

A general idea prevails in London, that the emperor of Germany would be constrained to enter into a treaty of peace with the French, as from the good understanding which existed between the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was expected to be concluded between those two powers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The letter received at New York from Paris, respecting Mr. Pinckney, agrees, we are credibly informed, with the contents of that gentleman's letters received yesterday by the secretary of State.

March 25.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses of Congress—And whereas, an extraordinary session exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-fifth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

The following is a correct transcript of the letter delivered to the French Directory, by Mr. Manroe, previous to his departure.

Citizens Directors.

I have the honor to present you with a letter of recall from the President of the United States of

America, and which closes my political functions with the French Republic; and I have likewise the honor to add, that I am intrusted by the President, to avail myself of this occasion, to renew to you on his part, an assurance of the solicitude with which the United States feel for the happiness of the French Republic.

In performing this act, many other considerations crowd themselves upon my mind. I was witness to a revolution in my own country. I was deeply penetrated with its principles, which are the same with those of your revolution. I saw too its difficulties, and remembering these, and the important services rendered us by France upon that occasion, I have partaken with you in all the perilous and trying situations, in which you have been placed.

It was my fortune to arrive among you in a moment of complicated danger, from within and from without; and it is with the most heart-felt satisfaction, that in taking my leave, I behold victory and the dawn of prosperity, upon the point of realizing, under the auspices of a wise and excellent constitution, all the great objects for which, in council and in the field, you have so long and so nobly contended. — The intelligence I shall carry with me to America, of this state of your affairs, will be received by my countrymen, with the same joy and solicitude for its continuance, that I now feel and declare for myself.

There is no object which I have always had more uniformly and sincerely at heart, than the continuance of a close union, and perfect harmony between our two nations. I accepted my mission with a view to use my utmost efforts to increase and promote this object; and I now derive consolation in a review of my conduct, from the knowledge that I have never deviated from it. Permit me, therefore, in withdrawing, to express an earnest wish, that this harmony may be perpetual.

I beg leave, to make to you, Citizens Directors, my particular acknowledgments for the confidence and attention, with which you have honoured my mission during its continuance; and at the same time to assure you, that as I shall always take a deep and sincere interest in whatever concerns the prosperity and welfare of the French Republic, so I shall never cease in my retirement, to pay you in return for the friendship you have shown me, the only acceptable recompence to generous minds, the tribute of a grateful remembrance.

PETERSBURG, April 4.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

John Clepton, of New Kent; Anthony New, King William; William B. Giles, Amelia; A. B. Venable, Prince Edward; Samuel J. Cabell, Amherst; Carter Harrison, Prince George; John Nicholas, Culpeper; and Josiah Parker, Norfolk; old members, — Matthew Clay, Halifax, in the room of Isaac Coles; Walter Jones, Northumberland, in the room of John Heath; David Holmes, Rockingham, in the room of Mr. Moore; Thomas Evans, Accomack, in the room of Josiah Page.

The violence of the wind on Friday the 24th ult. blew down a very large barn belonging to William Goodley, of York county, which killed 12 sheep, 2 oxen, 2 horses, and wounded one negro very severely, so that his life was despaired of. There were several others in the house at the time it began to give way, who narrowly escaped by jumping out of the door as it was falling.

The foreign intelligence in this day's Paper and Supplement was received by the ship Briscis arrived at New-York from Bordeaux; from which the reception Gen. Pinckney has met with is at length ascertained — and the dispatches received from him is, no doubt, the cause of the President's proclamation for summoning a meeting of Congress.

Accounts from the West Indies mention, that the French still continue to capture American vessels, and that the Administration there has passed a decree not to pay either the old or the new debts due to Americans.

[MARRIED] A few days past, Mr. CORBEN NOLES, to Miss LUCY BELL — Also, Mr. JOHN WHILIS, to Miss PRUDENCE MAY, all of Warren county, North-Carolina.

MADEIRA WINE.
N. & J. EUSTIS,
HAVE just received a parcel
of very excellent London Market WINE,
in hogheads and quarter casks.
April 3, 1797.

Agreeably to a Decree of Chesterfield county Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th instant (April) for ready money.

A TRACT of Land in the said county of Chesterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at present resides. This Land is sold to satisfy a debt due Archer Trayler, Jun. and the costs of suit, and expences of sale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

April 3, 1797.

3*

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for Ready Money, on Tuesday 11th inst. on the Tenement of Benjamin Smith, whereon James Juhan lately lived, in Old Street,

SUNDRY Musical Instruments, among which is a Grand Forti-Piano and Spinnet, Music Books, and Strings of all sorts, a number of French and English Books; a small assortment of Medicines; Desk and Book Case, a Cart and double Chair with Harness, two good Horses, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

Petersburg, April 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

On Tuesday next, the 11th Inst. The following NEGROES,

A GIRL, about 13 years old, accustomed to house work. — A WOMAN, about 30 years old. — A MAN, about 24 years old, as likely a fellow as any in the state.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

April 4, 1797.

Perkins' Metallic Points or Tractors.

A few sets may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, April 3, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to leave this state for a few months, and have left my books, bonds, and open accounts, in the hands of Mr. ROBERT MOORE, who is fully authorized to grant discharges to those still indebted, and settle any just claims that may be against me.

HENRY CORRAN;

Petersburg, April 4, 1797.

(5p.)

To be sold to the highest bidder,

For ready money, at the the house of Robert Armistead, in the town of Petersburg, on the 26th day of April inst. by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Doct. John Story, to satisfy a debt due by him to Corbyn, Beaumont, Stacy and Misses, of London,

THAT elegant two story BRICK HOUSE and appurtenances, on Water-street, now in the possession of the said Story, and adjoining the Brick Store lately occupied by H. Hunter, dec.

April 2, 1797. LAIN J. JOHNSON, Trustee;

NEW-YORK, March 23

The high conduct of the French Directory towards Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Pinckney is equally surprising and interesting. We have taken pains to discover the real cause; it appears to be this:—Letters from St. Petersburg mention, that the emperor Paul, has put seals on the papers of Count Marcell, by whose influence over the Empress the connection between the Cabinet of Vienna and that of Russia was chiefly maintained, and has given other proofs of favouring the court of Berlin. To confirm this idea, Paris papers of Dec. 26 and 27 mention, that the King of Prussia has made a declaration, that he is determined to protect those princes of Germany who have entered into separate treaties with France, and who have refused to supply their several contingencies to the imperial army.

As this intelligence comes through two different channels, it is probably well founded, and it serves to explain the conduct of the French government. This news is indeed the most important that we have received, as the change of politics in the court of Petersburg, varies the whole political aspect of Europe, and it may, in the result, deeply affect the interests of the United States of America.

Negroes and Land for sale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accustomed to house-work, for sale. Terms Cash, or such a Credit as may be agreed on.

Also several TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wish to dispose of on reasonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, March 1, 1797.

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,



BRED by Col. John

A filly, of King & Queen, county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the courthouse; will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampire, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampire was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES,

Brunswick, February 6, 1797.

4m

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber living near Monkers neck B. dec.

A BAY HORSE COLT,

Judged to be two years old this spring, very badly grown, all four feet white, with a large blaze in his face, neither docked or branded. Appraised to Five Dollars.

JAMES STANTON.

Dinwiddie, February 22, 1797.

(cp 2*)

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted

to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company, for dealings at their store in Blandford, under the management of David Russell; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunswick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their store in Warren county, North Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are desired to take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the subscribers are now in possession of the books, bonds, and other specialties belonging to the different stores in that concern, and are exclusively authorized to collect the debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of such debts to any other person, even although they altered the nature of such debts, by giving new bonds or other specialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be assigned to any other person. In either of these cases, the debtors will please observe, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only safe in paying such debts to the subscribers, or to those they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg, who they continue collector of the debts due the store in Charlotte; and as those debts have been so long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the best payments in their power, and grant new specialties for such part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which case a reasonable time will still be given, otherwise no longer can be expected. And the several lawyers, sheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North Carolina, who may be in possession of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to said company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are solicited to consider themselves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBELL.

Petersburg, March 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan

and Turnbull, for dealings at their late store in Petersburg, under the management of William Cole, will please take notice, that in consequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds &c. of that concern, are now in the possession of the subscribers, who are exclusively authorized to collect the said debts.

The respective debtors are requested to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other person, although an assignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other person; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are solicited without delay, to call on us and adjust their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will still be allowed for part. But those that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be prosecuted without respect of persons. And the several lawyers, sheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in possession of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requested to communicate the same to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBELL.

Petersburg, March 22 1797.

Subscribers who

are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newspapers, will oblige him, by discharging their accounts.